

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE SEED

Go through your fields, and observe what stellas produce two ears of corn, and collect a sufficient quantity of such ears for your nest year's seed. You will gain by so doing.

From the Plough Boy. FATTING CATTLE.

Mr. Homespun,
I have lately read an essay of Mr. Lancon,
of Connecticut, on what he deems the cheapest method of preparing cattle for the stall, the substance of which is here given In the winter of 1817, Mr. L. fatted an

ox, and a heiler, in a way that he found sheaper than common feeding. He fatted the heifer first. Her food for the purpose Was chosped straw, scalded and seasoned with salt, to which was added a little meal of Indian corn and oats, and a small allow-ance of oil cake, or boiled flaxseed-the whole mixed up so as to form a mush. this about three pecks was given at a time. In fatting the heifer, she only eat a bushel of boiled filax-seed Some boiled hay was also given her .- The ox was afterwards fatnearly as we are able to understand the report of the two cases; for Mr. L.appears to have been more of an adept in fatting, than in describing the manner with clearness and precision. According to this account, however, it appears that his profits in pursuing this mode were very uncommon, and he says that the fatting of these cattle afforded him more clear profit than he had derived from all the cattle he had ever be-fore latted. It would seem indeed, that he considerably more than doubled the price of his cattle in fatting them and that the ex-pense was very inconsiderable.

This being the usual time for commencing the business of fatting for the winter stores. I have thought proper to exhibit the plan of Mr. L. from a belief that it is excellently adapted for fatting cattle with the least exever, that the fall pasture is calculated to obviate the expense of using boiled hay; but I have no doubt that when good hay is steam boiled, which may be done with a little ex-pense, it is just as nutritious for cattle as when in its green state. A Plough Boy.

TO PRUNE VINES TO ADVANTAGE.

In pruning vines, leave some new branches every year, and take away (if too many) some of the old, which may be of great advantage to the tree, and much increase the quantity of fruit. When you train your vine, leave two knots, and cut them off the next time: for, usually, the two buds vield a bunch of grapes Vines, when thus prun-ed, have been known to bear abundantly, whereas others that have been cut close, to please the eye, have been almost barren of fruit.

TO PRESERVE PEACH TREES.

When peach trees are on the decline dig round them, and pour about half a bushel of brine out of a herring barrel on the roots. If some of the herrings are in it the better It will generally restore the tree to perfect health in a short time.

> From the American Farmer. NORTH-CROLINA PEAS.

Raleigh, N. C. 1822. In travelling to Newbern, I have been of accommodation on the road, (taverns there are none) how many peas I would have given to my horses? If I answered none at all, I have sometimes been told that they fed with nothing else! They are reputed very nutritious but have been known to kill horses not accustomed to their use.

PLOUGHING

At the ploughing match in Topsfield, the first premium was awarded to Mr. John Brocklebank, of Rowley. He had one pair of oxen and a driver, and ploughed a quarter of an acre, 5 inches deep, in 43 minutes. N. Hampshire Repository.

A LARGE ONION.

Mr. Wm. Wordon, of Russia N. York, during the last season, has raised in his gar-den a double onion, weighing two pounds and seven ounces! We question whether "Thy fields, O Wethersfield ! of yore

"That many a pungent Onion bore," Can show a Yankee product of the kind, superior to this. People's Friend.

CURING TAINTED MEAT.

Meat which has been kept too long in summer, may be deprived of its bad smell, by putting it in water, and throwing into the pot, when beginning to boil, a shovel full of live coals, destitute of smoke; after a few minutes have been supported by few minutes have elapsed the water must be changed, when the operation, if necessary, may be repeated.

N. E. Farmer.

PRESERVING MEAT.

The New-England Farmer says, meat surrounded by Charcoal, will keep for

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmer.)

Best white wheat, \$1 40 to 1 47—Red wheat, \$1 20 to 1 30—White corn, 65 to 66, cts.—Yellow, 62 to 65 cts.—New corn, 60 cts.—Rye, 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 cents.— Flour from the wagons, \$650 cts.—Barley, 75 cta — Hay, \$19 per ton—Rye straw, \$12 db — Shad, No 1, trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8 — No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7 — No. 1, untrimmed, \$7 — No. 2, do. \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 25 to 3 37—No. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$17—Baltimore, prime do. \$12—Hams, 14 to 16 cts.—middlings, 10 to 12 cts.—Other articles same as last re-

Sales of Maryland Tobacco-Good spangled, \$20 to 22-Fine red, \$8 to 14-Good Patuxent, \$5 to 8-Common, \$2 to 4-Interior, no sales ... A few hogsheads of Virgi-Tia sold at \$7 50.

From the Lancaster Gazetta. THE SUSQUEHANNA

A gentleman residing at Port Deposit kept an accurate account of the produce, which arrived at that place down the Suaquehanna during last spring, which amounts to the enormous sum of One million one bundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty four dollars, invoice cost at the places of loading. To form a correct view of the trade of the river, it would be necessary to calculate the value of wheat, lumber, coal, plaster, &c. &c. sold at the different landings on the river from North-umberland to Safe Harbour-but as we have no data upon which to found a calculation, we can only suppose it from the great bustle and appearance of trade during the spring months, from the immense quan tities of wheat purchased by the owners o merchant mills in the neighbourhood of the river, and the stores of lumber and coal laid in for the supply of the adjacent country. We believe were we to estimate it at one-third of the whole quantity we should not be far wrong, which would make the value of the whole descending trade amount to about one million eight hundred thousand deliver.

We are happy to find that the improve ment of that part of the river, lying be-tween the mouth of the Juniata and Sunbury, is progressing rapidly, under the management of Mr Green. Our legisla ture refused to make any appropriation to wards removing the obstructions between trod on by the persons passing from one part Columbia and the Maryland line. Our the cellar to the other—the cellar had boatmen must calculate on encountering that been opened for some time before the all the usual dangers and difficulties between these two points for one season longer.

The improvements that have already 'a-ken place, and the well grounded hopes en-tertained, that the system adopted will be persevered in until every impediment is to moved, has induced a number of families, natives of Lancaster county, to settle on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Several have purchased improved farms of ex ellent limestone land in he vallies of Union Northumberland and Columbia countiesind a number, who had turned their atten tion to the Western States, upon reflection families would be bester promoted by settling nearer home-in a healthy country-abounding with fine streams of water-convenience to the best market, insuring a good price for produce—and the land as good as heart can wish.

Acquaintance with the great body of

land watered by the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna, and having paid particular attention to its local advan-United States at the present moment, presents a more inviting prospect to the industrious farmer or mechanic. It is a fact, and one well worthy of consideration, that flour can be carried for less cost from points on the navigable part of the Juniata or west branch to Baltimore, than from the city of Lancasterto Philadelphia. And it is also a fact, that flour in barrels was arked from Milton to the Chesapeake, carried across in wagons to New Port and shipped thence to Philadelphia, and every expense included, costless per barrel in carriage than the rates of carriage from Columbia to Philadelphia. What then must be the facility, the safety and cheapness of conveyance of weighty articles to market when the present dangers and difficulties to the navigation of the river are removed.

Thesefacts are the foundation of important consequences, the rapid increase of the value of landed property throughout the whole district of country convenient to the navigable streams and branches of the Susquehanna, a corresponding reduction in those counties possessing an overflowing population, and a gradual equalization in the value of good land wherever situated.— These will be closely followed by a revolution in trade and manufactures Manufac-tures of iron-linen-woolen-and even cotton goods will be established in the interior -where living is cheap—labour moderate
-water power abundant and the principal
part of the raw materials produced. An
impolitic, niggardly and negligent legislature may retard, but it cannot prevent these Sectional jealousies may also changes. have their effect—but the invitation which the natural advantages of the country pre-sents, are inducements to its settlement and

It has been remarked, and with too much truth, that in every county in our state in which turnpike roads have become numerous, county and state roads have been no glected. This is particularly the case in the rich county of Lancaster. Uur principal turnpikes are good, but our county and state roads are execrable. Of these, the road leading from the city of Lancaster to Port Deposite, may be ranked among the worst, though it is a very important one and becoming daily more so.

We understand it is in agitation to pre pare a petition to the legislature to open a state road 50 or 60 feet wide from the city of Lancaster to the Maryland line, in as nearly a direct course to Port Denosite as circumstances will allow, pursuing the course of the present road when advisable.

The great and increasing intercourse be-tween the interior of our state and the Chesapeake bay ought of itself to be a sufficient inducement with the legislature to make a liberal appropriation for the construction of a good free road on the route proposed—But when we take into view the importance it must be to the county of Lancaster, we hope her members in the legi-lature will press the matter with all their terms. It may be borne in mind that this county has obtained little assistance in proto what she contributes to the gene ral stock, towards improving her condition. Her claim therefore, on the present occa sion, while it is one of great interest to the

middle, northern and north-western counties, will hardly meet with refusal.

In the first place, as it regards the city of Lancaster, the great travelling between a number of the counties enumerated and the city of Baltimore, particularly in the spring of the year, will be by a stage line through Harrisburg to Lancaster, and Port Deposite—thence by steam boats to Baltimore.
2d. The distance from Lancaster to Port

Deposite will be about 32 miles, which being a sea port, shortens our land carriage to the Ocean more than one half. In fact the bridge and turnpike tolls from Lancas-ter to Philadelphia will pay the whole cost of carriage to and from Port Deposite to Columbia or to the city of Lancaster.

This to our farmers, millers and distillers, is of immense importance The formation of the proposed road will put it in their power to carry their flour and whiskey to market at less than one-half the present cost; will enable the millers on the Cones

on the Ortorara, and as platter, sait, fish and West India produce may be sold full an chern it Forn Deposite as at Philadelphia, there can be no difficulty in procuring a back load.

The road once made Port Deposite will become immediately a place of business, and without such a roadit never can It is therefore fair to conclude that Maryland will do her share towards its tompletion.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. The Fire which took place at the store of a very eminent house in the Drag and Colour business, in August last, furnishes another instance of Spontaneous Combus-tion, and addsanother substance to the catalogue of those which inflame spontaneous ly when left in contact with Linseed Oil I've effects of the contact of Linseed Oil with hemp, &c are well known, but it is be-lieved that Straw similarly situated, has not been noticed as producing the same dange-ons effects as the other articles above allnded to, and from the very great loss which an ignorance of the fact may occasion, it cannot be too generally known. It appears, that, in the instance above noticed, some loose straw had been thrown into a corner eask of Linseed Oil standing near had leak ed, and some of the oil had flowed along the floor under the straw, which was not sub ject to any pressure greater than that occa-sioned by a small portion of the straw being

fire was discovered. That this was a case of Spontaneous Combustion from the fore circumstances, and particularly from the fact, that no light nor fire had been in the cellar for a great length of time previous.
Poulson's American.

REAL NEIGHBOURHOOD. Mr. John F. Hicks, farmer in Smithfield, Madison County, (N. Y.) having acciden tally had his leg broken, which prevented him from attending to the getting in of his crop, his neighbours, to the number of one hundred, turned out on Wednesday last, and in the space of four hours, gathered and secured from eight acres, 250 bushels of corn; besides digging and burying 100 bushels of potatoes, and securing all Mr. H's. pumpkins, stalks, &c. [N. Y. pap.

ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

It is known that upon the evacuation of the Island of St. Helena, by the King's troops, a detachment of the royal marine forces, under Major John Campbell, was sent on to take possession and garrison the almost barren Island of Ascension. The following extract from a letter will there fore be read with interest, as it describe appointed small band of protectors-

Ascension, July 5. found every thing in such a horrid state, that made us quite unhappy; but Admiral Lambert, having considerately complied with all our requests, in supplying us with drays, mules, harness, wood, lime, pitch, tar, &c. we now go on extremely well.— With respect to military duty, we have, & are able only to perform, very little, being obliged to keep all the artificers constantly at work in their own departments. Then the getting down of the water from the spring nearly five miles off, and collecting and carrying thistles and grass for the mules, upwards of three miles over the rocks and stones on men's shoulders, re quire the services of a sergeant and six privates. The gardens are up near the top of the highest mountain on the island, and to cultivate them and to look after the pumpkin vines, require three more—
Then we have a boat's crew, a cook,
and servants, so that mounting guard is
almost out of the question. almost out of the question. The gardens are by no means productive;

the most essential roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. do not return above one seed, and that of a bad quality. Beans, peas, cabbage, and other greens, no better; in fact, French beans and small sallads are the only vegetables that do tolerably well, with the exception of pumpkins, of which we have a great abundance. We have plenly of wild goats in the island, but the parts they inhabit are so rocky, and in such deep ravines, that it is extremely difficult to get near them. Guinea fowls we have in plen-ty; but they are equally difficult to be got at, as are the wild bullocks, which we much wish to rid, as they get among the pump kins, and do us great mischief.

We have attempted to hunt them, but have only killed two; although they may be struck with a ball or two, they do not fall. The climate is so hot, it is not possi they to kill them, they would become putrid in a tew hours. Turtle we have had ever singe Christmas until now; they begin to disappear, and we shall see them no more

before the middle of December.

St. Helens being open, but few ships touch here; not one regular Indiaman; a few tree traders—Liverpool, Clyde and London ships, which give us tea, coffee, sugar and rice, in exchange for turtle; and they have also given us articles for the use of the Island, as spars, rope and canvass, which we find very useful. The Americans, French find very useful. The Americans, French and even the Dutch vessels, behave uncom monly well to us. We are very well sup plied with fish periodically, that is, we sometimes have them every morning for a week, and then we do not see them more for ten days or a fortnight. They are called cavalco, of from 10 lb. to 20 lb. We catch them with a sort of boat-book, while they are in chase of small fry, which run up high and dry on the beach, and are picked up greedily by large sea birds. The climate here is by no means unpleasant: the normings and evenings are delightfully cool; but from half past ten in the morning and the harmonism until these ing until three, the range of the thermo meter is from eighty-four to 94. No one is allowed to do any out-door work between these hours, which regulation has, no doubt, tended to preserve our health, we no having had a man seriously ill during the nine months of our residence here. The days are within half an honr of the same length throughout the year; the longest at Christmas, and the shortest at Milsummer. The wind always blows off the land, never strong, and only varies from E N. E. to E. S. E. The sun rises about six, and sets at the same hour no thunder or lightning to be heard or seen. The greatest annoyance we have is almost a constant surf o the beach, sometimes for days together so heavy that no boat can lie near it, there is cost; will enable the millers on the Cones not a smooth spot to be seen from one end toga to give as good price for wheat as those of the island to the other. English pap.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 31.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE EDITOR anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This un-dertaking will be awended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacleto the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites de linquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to them-

SINGULAR SACRILEGE. The late Washington county papers contain an advertisement of the bell-clapper belonging to the Lutheran Church at William's Port, in that county, having been stolen. Such an article, it is presumed could scarcely have been taken away for its value. Like the Turks, the thiel may entertain a dislike for bells, and peradven ture, on the same account they do, viz. belief that their sound disturbs the souls of the departed" But the question whether he was instigated by a desire of gain or a hatred of bells, is unimportant, since it is admitted by all, that he who would climb into the belfry of a church and carry off the bell clapper, deserves to be rewarded with the bell-Rors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Agricultural Societies in this coun try promise to be of unspeakable advantage to her. While they call into action the ingenuity of her mechanics in the invention of implements of practical utility in husbandry, they excite a spirit of emulation among the tillers of the soil, which leads to improved modes of culture, and large products from small tracts. These two results, exclusive of all others, are of incalcu-lable benefit to the nation. They enrich hose by whose industry they are produced and cheapen bread-stuffs, so that the hones and eneapen ureau-tons, so that the hard labourer, who cannot at all seasons find employment, may manage to live in times when it is scarce, upon what his frugality and care have provided when it was abundant. In addition to these considerations, the rewards and encouragement held our by such societies, will gradually raise in this country an improved stock of sheep, the value of which, to a people who look forward with anxiety to the day when they will be able to furnish themselves with woollens independent of foreign supplies, must be manifest to the most careless obser ver When that day arrives, millions of dol ars which are now sent beyond the water, will be kept at home and circulated among our own citizens. It may be said, therefore that agricultural associations add to the strength and resources of the nation, as well as to individual comfort and happiness.

These few remarks have been suggested by the numerous accounts lately furnished the public journals, of premiun.s awardby these societies for improvements in hus-

A WARNING.

Last Tuesday, a white man named Ro-berts, was arraigned before Anne-Arundel County Court (then sitting in this city), charged with theft, and enticing from the service of their owner certain negro slaves the property of Mr. Solomon Spar-row, of said county. The accused was found guilty upon each of the charges, and sentenced by the Court to seven years confinement at labour in the state penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Hartiord County Agricultural Society on the 10th inst a new Threshing Machine was exhibited. The editor of the Connecticut Mirror says the patentee has certificates shewing that it will thresh five bushels of grain an hour.

ACRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. At a recent Cattle Show at Goshen, O-range county, a premium was awarded to Thomas and Edward Welling, of War-wick, for the best Indian corn—This corn was drilled in rows, and measured 122 bushels to the acre; 2d premium for corn to Theophilus Howell, of Goshen, planted

John M. Gahran, of Blooming Grove, produced 2,535lbs. of butter, from 20 cows, He occupies a farm of 95 acres, and has 39 hogs kept upon the milk of his cows, that will average 200 when killed.

Col. Moses Crawford, of Montgo very produced 2,051lbs of butter from twenty cowa. He has a very large family, who all in common use milk and butter at the ta-Premium for the best potatoes, to Absolom Woller, of Wallkill-they were plant-ed in rows, and produced 375 bushels to the acre. Second best, to Benjamin Dun-

duct 322 bushels to the acre.-N. Y. Spec. THE CATTLE SHOW

the acre. Second best, to Benjamin Dun-ning, of Minisink-planted in hills-pro

At Rutland, Vt. is stated to have been quite splendid. There were at the show 150 yoke of working oxen, which were connected so as to form one team. CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

A Doblin paper states, that an Irish gen-tleman has discovered a method of cultivat ing Grapes, by which the most delicious vines of France can be produced in Ireland

place. It is impossible to the you all of the Extent of the samply which has fallied Pennacola point at a population of its which it was said to contain when we are ed, short of 400 höpe setsain; the cast we either died or made their cheaps. We set the only american family that remains all in the place, and there are but way for other American here. The diseases of raging among the Creoles, and a seven mortality attended for VAII: wis fathers have either died or described; we have have either died or descried; we have a governor and council, no police, no post as other office. There are only one or to stores open in the town. Nothing cia encountry along the deadly sloom that he was a series of the deadly sloom that ceed the deadly gloom that pervades ere thing here. You may cast your eye is hours every day round and not see as lad vidual moving save the hardesed carms with his heavy loaded hearse. The ferr has now broke out among their were removed about three miles from t town, and I understand great number daily Many of the officers whom! I have died. Two of the Judges of this play have died, 'I'wo of the Junges of tan planta man have died, the others fled." - Bostes man

NEW ORLEANS. An arrival at New-York from Newleans turnishes papers of that City ton 9th inst, inclusive, by which it appears abatement had taken place in the ferr-For the week preceding the 7th inst, the were 202 interments.

Extract from a letter. New-Orleans, o tober 6

"Since the 7th of Sept. last; perhaps neity in the Union has been so afflicted with the yellow fever as this. It still rages, as with increased violence, but is confine wholly, as is usual here, to strangers una customed to this climate. Mr ____, a myself have had no sickness in our familie nor do we consider ourselves or families nor do we consider ourselves or families subjects of the prevailing tever. It is not and never has been since my residence this country, a disease that persons acclimated have much to dread."

P. S. The month of September gives deaths; this too out of a small part of o

SICKNESS AT MARIETTA. A lamentable state of uffliction exists a of vellow fever were reported by the vis ing committees in that town, about the 20 of September.

"NORTH AND SOUTH."

The sporting world is about the same with a race between two celebrated chin pions. Mr. Harrison's Sir Charles is there of the South—he ran at New Mark on last Thursday week, and won the pur of \$600 against three horses. Mr. Har son (of Brunswick) had previously chilenged in the newspapers, the celebrat horse Eclipse, in the sum of \$5000. Sin the gauntlet was thus thrown, Eclipse he beaten near New York three other horse-and his master has offered to run again Sir Charles, over the Washington cour for the large sum of \$10,000. Private b will probably be proportionably high-a thus we shall have the North and Sout not in a contest between political can da:es, but between two steeds of the turf The most harmless of all competitions! The Connoisseurs will have fine fun. [Richmond Compiler.

CAUCUSING IN NEWYORK.

Double, double, toil and trouble. If we do not much mistake the aspect things, the ordinary managers of elections have their hands full at the present day We learn from all quarters, that the peoplare determined no longer to be led to the polls by the nose, but to act as becom polls by the nose, but to act as becomes freemen. There is a spirit of independence manifasted, which augurs well to the cause of civil liberty. A death blow has been given to those little aspirants who rely an intrigue for promotion, being devoid both of talents and integrity. The caucus system is tottering to its foundation, and will ere long be prostrated by the strong arm of PUBLIC VIRTUE. Its downfall is certain. PUBLIC VIRTUE. Its downfall is certain and will be wailed only by the unprincipled and its requiem will be chaunted by hypo crites and political impostors, who lament the destruction of their Babel, at which the public voice was confounded

CAROLINA WINE. Extract of a letter from South Carolina. land of North Carolina, a white and a red Wine, are made from the native graps which would be excellent in their kind it the makers did not use vile apple brandy the them. The best white wine is an excellent Muscat wine. The best of there wine is very little inferior to Malmy The would command now about 20 to \$25 for a command to the state of th 30 gallon cask.—They evince beyond a doubt the aptitude of the sands of Carolina and Virginia, for wine—and that upon the most sterile of the sands,—It is a great pity that more attention is not paid to this cul-

ture: which I think would also suit the sands of New Jersey."

I believe the conjecture as to New Jersey to be well founded. I believe it from expe-rience. The late Joseph Cooper of Camden had a most abundantly productive Na tive ying from which he made excellen white wine. I have drank it at his house some of it seven years old and it was as good as the common run of madeira wine. Ed. Dem. Pren.

CATTLE SHOW& FAIR. The annual Cattle Show and Fair wis held at Brighton, Mass, on the 18th instand was well attended. Among other touts we notice the following:
The Coulter on the land—the Keel on

the sex—May the first run deep, and both run clear, and all who, hold the handle of the helm find honour and reward.

Our mother Earth—May those have the best share in her affections, who take the Phough Share.

Phough snage.

By Professor Everett.—Colleges, Universities, and Cattle shows.—May all their PLNs do them equal credit.

By the Hen. Mr Quincy.—The Presidential Ploughing Match.—May the working Ox beat the Fillies.

By George Blake, eag.—The-American

By George Blake, esq. The American Plough, and the American Prow My theirs be the victory on the Plain is vo-the Mark. the Main.

From the Eating Genetic.

MERTING OF THE ACCIDENT.

For the universal transport of the commention drawing mear, and we hope the Alumed in all party of the state will make it a point most punctually to attend.

The Visitors are Governors of St. John's College have politicly offered the College at Annapolis as the pixes of meeting, and un doubt erry thing relif be ready for our reception—Much, may every thing, depends upon a punctual and putherons meeting—should the meeting, another to every those and expectation prove small, all will be dispirited and the whole affair will be at an end—But should it be numerous and well standed, as is anticipated, the grand work of the restoration of our—Anna Mater may be laid, and after ages may the k back on the first week of December 1832 as the commencement of a new era, as the return of hope, beneficence and joy.

A hrother Alumnius asks, what man is commencement of a new era, as the return of hope, beneficence and joy.

A brother Alumnus asks, what man is there in Maryland, who has been educated at either branch of its late University, that

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will not feel that honour, that duty calls him to the contemplated convention? Can behave any other engagement of so high and interesting a nature as this? Can be consent to be absent for a small or trivial excuse? The condition of the State and of the citizens demands our exertions, and we who have been educated at the late University have contracted a debt that philanthropy, that common humanity prompts to discharge, nor is there any way of discharging it but by doing for posterity as our worthy ancestors have done for us. ALUMNUS.

PAYING FOR A PEEP. During the King's late visit to Edinburgh two windows were let for 25%. each, to persons who wished to see the procession,

THATESIDENT
Engineer of the Line Canal, at Lockport
N Y offers employment, on the canal, at
12 dollars per month, and subsistence to Esq. for thousand men, in addition to the number already engaged on that immense work. cause 1

FRUITFUL.

Mrs. Buckley, aged for y nine, wife of Mr. G. Buckley, fostian manufacturer, aged 51, was recently delivered at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, of three fine boys, whose nimes are Moses, Aaron and Jacob, who with the mother are all doing well.

From the Sackett's Harbour Republican, Oct. 11. DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Loss of schr. Appelona, W. Merritt, zster. This vessel left Oswego on the coning of the 1st lines, partly laden with pt ashes, salt, and about 16 tons of stone killast, bound to droesses. About 1-2 past 10 P. M. Oswego at the bearing E S E 18 or 20 miles distant, and about 16 miles from land to land, the sch lying to under close reef'd foresail, and a heavy squall rising from the west, the vessel sunk by lightning the master and erew on deck all knocked down, the tiller, rudder head, binzele, windlass, bulk head, cabin stairs, all shatthe pumps, potash and salt bbls, and went out the larhoard side, tearing off a streak of plank ahout a foot below the water's edge; we then prepared the boat, and five in number got in, and the vessel sunk in 15 minutes from the time she was struck: the first sea that came, filled the boat half full of water, the wind blowing N. W. with a heavy combing sea, kept her before it, and about an hour before day, landed 13 miles below Oswego. The master was very much injured in his sight and hearing, but is fast ncovering.

BEQUESTS. The late Obadiah Brown, of Providence, his made the following bequests in his will.
An annuity of \$3000 to the funds of the Friends Yearly Mutting Boarding School, to be increased to \$6000 on the decease of his widny; an annuity of \$4300 to be not his widow; an annuity of \$1200 to be paid to 12 trustees for benevolent purposes, and to he distributed at their discretion principally, but not exclusively for the henefit of the Society of Friends, and to aid in the printing and dissemination of useful books or the promulgation of the Gospel-an annuity of \$60 to the poor of six religious so cieties in the town (\$10 to each) which are thus described in the Will, written in 1814. "The two Baptist Churches, the two Congregational, the Episcopanian of Church of England—and the Presbyterian church "Legacies of \$1000 to the Rhode liland Bible Society—and \$500 to the district two Congregational, the Episcopalian or Peace Society -Prov. paper.

DISAPPOINTED LOVERS.

L'Echo du Nord contains the following anecdote: -M. Moreau, the first counteranecdote:—M. Moreau, the first counter-tenor of the Brussels Theatre, was to be married to Mademoiselle Lucile Sainti, prin-cipal comic actress at Lisie, a young lady equally remarkable for the purity of her manners, and the regularity of her features. The bands were once published, and the publication twice more was redeemed; the marriage, as a civil contract, took place, and the future pair were preparatively adand the future pair were preparatively admitted to confession and the sacrament. As they proceeded to the altar it was announ they proceeded to the after it was announced to them that the nuptual benediction could not be bestowed on them, unless they froomneed their profession. The affliction of the parents of the young couple can easily a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the parents of the young couple can easily be a superior of the sty be conceived. One of the witnesses undertook to mediate in the affair, and went to the church. He ou d the Cure, a very respectable man, in the Sacristry, and pre-tended him with a promise, on the part of the principals, "to renounce their profession as soon as it sion as soon as it was possible." A theolo-gical discussion then ensued between the as soon as it was possible." are and the mediator, which terminated the former declaring, that he was obliby the former declaring, that he was oblighed to conform to his orders. The hour fixed for the marriage arrived, the altar was prepared, and the church filled with specialists burning with curiosity; the witness returned to the expecting pair, and, after reflection, they addressed the following letter to the Cure:—"Sir—Educated in the principles of religion and morality, we regard it as a duty, and as a blessing, to prostre our happy marriage to be sanctioned by the church, and it is with great regret that we secourselves compelled to forego the sanctions. This is to expect us to perform which yet require in to zanounce our profession. This is to expect us to perfore ourselves and are principles. Forbid such conduct. We expect that the time to be more fortuant. We are, with much regret, your ob-

We are, with much regret, your obe-

Berrants,

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